



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Plague reported in Bahia, Brazil.*

Press reports received on December 12 state that on the previous day there had been 1 fatal case of bubonic plague in Bahia, capital of the State of the same name, Brazil.

*Bubonic plague reported from Argentina.*

Press reports of date of the 11th instant report the presence of a mild form of bubonic plague, number of cases unreported, in the province of Santa Fe.

*Inspection of quarantine facilities in northern Brazil.*

In a preliminary report of the health officer of this Republic, who has just returned from an inspection of quarantine methods and facilities and of the way in which the health regulations of the Republic are observed in northern ports of Brazil, expresses himself as unsatisfied with the result of his inspection.

He proposes to petition Government to supply the necessary money for the purchase of such indispensable appliances as will secure disinfection establishments, isolation hospitals, and disinfecting launches for the fumigation of ships. He reports that luckily the general health of northern ports is good, but that there is a good deal of smallpox and yellow fever in Manaos, and that the latter malady is prevalent in Belem, the port and capital of Para.

## CHINA.

*Report from Hongkong—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows:

Number of immigrants per steamship *Tremont* recommended November 25, 1905, for rejection: For Seattle, 2.

Per steamship *Coptic*, December 2, 1905: For San Francisco, 11; in transit, 4.

Per steamship *America Maru*, December 7, 1905: For San Francisco, 7; in transit, 2.

*Report from Niuchwang—The port declared free from plague.*

The following is received from the Department of State under date of January 3:

Under date of November 10, 1905, the American consul-general at Niuchwang, China, reports that the Japanese administration has declared the port free from plague, and at the time of his dispatch was preparing to open the upriver traffic.

## COLOMBIA.

*Report from Barranquilla—Reappearance of yellow fever.*

The following is received from the Department of State under date of December 29, 1905:

A dispatch has been received from the American vice-consul at